

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 29, 1900.

## A NOTABLE WEDDING.

The New York Journal of Sunday, June 24, has an illustrated article, intended to explain to the people of the East the kind of ceremony to be performed in the Salt Lake Temple, at the marriage ceremony of Elder Le Roi C. Snow and Miss Maude M. Ford. Of course the imagination of the writer is given full swing, and that of the artist corresponds, with as much regard for facts as is usual in such cases. But it all suits the Journal, the reputation of which for sensations and canards extends much further than the limits of the State that has "Gotham" for its capital.

The portrait of Le Roi is fair, that of his pretty and charming bride is foul. She is pictured as a woman at least old enough to be his mother, and big enough for two of such a sweet and attractive maiden. The interior of the Temple looks like some cathedral altar with aged, cadaverous and kneeling monks prostrate before a flower-robed ecclesiast reading from an open book.

The description of the ceremony, supposed to be telegraphing from Salt Lake, attempts to explain a difference between a marriage and a "sealing," and says it is not a "wedding," according to the Mormon belief. After stating that "it would be just as easy to get a high Mason to describe in detail the thirty-third degree, as it would be to get a Mormon to tell about the sealing process," the writer proceeds to tell about it "in a general way," from the disclosures of an alleged "Mormon," who had "broken away from the Church," but who declined to tell everything for fear that he'd "never sleep another wink," he'd be "so haunted."

Of course the whole attempt at description is what in newspaper parlance is called a "fake." For instance, for part of the ceremony some quotations are given from the revelation on celestial marriage in the Doctrine and Covenants, as being read, after the "bridal procession takes up its march to the sealing room," the altar in which is said to have "ivory enter largely in its construction, while at the top is a plate of solid gold two inches thick." The rest of the story is of a similar character and is a good many inches thick with "brass."

It appears to have been made for a syndicate article. At any rate it is duplicated, minus the preposterous temple illustration, in the Sunday Cleveland Plaindealer, and we understand that other papers have the same product of mingled fact and fiction, a little of the former to a great deal of the latter. It is strange how ready even big newspapers are to publish imaginary stories that relate to the "Mormons."

The chief bit of truth in these flights of fancy, is the marriage of Elder Le Roi C. Snow, son of President Lorenzo Snow, and Miss Maude M. Ford, daughter of John Ford Esq., of Auburn, Ohio. The ceremony was performed this afternoon, President George Q. Cannon officiating. It is a suitable wedding and has been contemplated for some time. Elaborate preparations have been made for a reception this evening at the Beehive House. The Deseret News cordially congratulates the bride and bridegroom and their parents and relatives on this happy union, and hopes that its joys will increase as the years roll on, and that they may be perfected in eternal bliss and endless increase and glory.

## JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

We support the sentiment that judges should be selected because of their qualifications for judicial work, rather than for personal or partisan reasons. It is of vital importance that men thoroughly trained in the law should be placed upon the bench.

Members of the bar appreciate this, perhaps, far better than the general public can. When they argue legal propositions they are deeply chagrined and disappointed if the judge who hears them, fails to perceive the application of their pleas to established principles. It is still more unfortunate for litigants who, making sure of gaining their case, in which perhaps large interests are involved, fall because of the inability of the trial judge to comprehend fundamental axioms and the force of precedents and accepted rules.

It takes a judicial mind to make a competent judge. A man may be able to determine as to facts and yet be weak in deciding on a legal principle. He may be a splendid pleader at the bar, and yet be a poor ruler in law on the bench. Special qualifications are needed in the rendering of a judicial opinion. A man easily biased, through partiality of disposition, or personal friendship or party proclivities, is unfit for the important position of a judge.

It requires a man of character. A dishonest, untruthful or dissolute person, one addicted to vicious habits, ought not to be considered seriously in

this connection. The training, experience and demonstrations of fitness of candidates should speak in their favor, and prevail over mere personal peculiarities and individual objections or preferences. The question of religious belief, or social importance, or connection with any order, society or association, ought not to cut any figure in this important matter. It should be above all such considerations.

It is expected that the people's delegates will exercise their best judgment in the choice of candidates and nominate those whose record will command the support of voting citizens. It is to be expected that parties divide on judicial nominees. It is not so much a question of whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican, that should present itself in the selection of a judicial officer, as of his qualifications for the important place. But as each party will make its own nominations, it is to be hoped that fitness will be the guide in either case. In our opinion that will be the great issue at the polls. Let our judges be men of judicial acumen and of character above reproach.

## THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

While foreign events are absorbing the interest of the public, home occurrences are apt to be overlooked.

Since the 8th of May a strike has been on in St. Louis, accompanied by several riots. No less than thirteen persons have been killed during these disturbances; fifteen have been wounded by bullets, and ninety injured in other ways. The losses to business, by the interruption of communications are estimated to amount to several millions.

St. Louis is not a city dominated by Chinese barbarism, or Mohammedan fanaticism, and yet many of the victims of violence were entirely innocent. In some cases women were assaulted by mobs, denuded and beaten. And the suspicion is freely expressed that the authorities in whose power it was to stop these outrages, neglected to do so, for political purposes. It is charged that they permitted the outrages to go on, in order that they might pose as the friends of the strikers and secure their votes at the next election.

We are horrified at the outrages committed in China and Turkish provinces, but we sometimes fail to realize that all over the world, even in countries where Christian civilization has held sway for centuries, there is an element of humanity but little removed from the level of brutes. In the various races of mankind there is much diversity in features, color, habits and intellectual development, but the moral condition is pretty much the same, except where it has been changed through the indwelling of that divine Power which alone can effect "regeneration."

It is certainly incumbent upon the civilized world at present, to establish peace and orderly conditions in the pagan world, with or without the aid of the governments immediately responsible, but at the same time attention should be given to the disorders at home, that are no less outrageous than those abroad. The dispatches tell about riots in which Europeans have been slain and their bodies cut up, by Chinese mobs. But perhaps word has been brought to China of the slaying by "Christian" mobs of several persons, who were not only cut to pieces but also distributed among the spectators as "souvenirs" instead of thrown into the rivers to be forever forgotten.

The remark is pertinent that if some of the deeds committed on American soil were done in the streets of Pekin, notably the maltreatment of American women in public, the entire country would be clamoring for revenge, no matter at what cost. Why does not then the entire nation rise and demand respect for the law, against American mobs, whether the lawlessness takes the form of lynching, or assault on peaceful men and women in the streets? Some politicians need to learn the lesson that popularity in a free country is not bought by catering to the demands of mobs.

## A BRAID SCOTS TESTAMENT.

The publication of the New Testament in the Scottish dialect is an interesting venture, though the volume may never come into popular use, even in Scotland. The work is soon to be issued from the press, and naturally there is some curiosity as to how the language will appear; for with the situation as it exists, the translation must be either one of two things. That is, it must be in a dialect that is impure and unliturgical, or in one that is no longer familiar to the multitude.

To get an answer to the inquiries on this subject, the London Morning Leader has interviewed the publisher, Alex. Gardner of Paisley, and received the information that the Testament would not be in the Glasgow or Paisley Scotch of the present day, but would more resemble Burns. To illustrate this, he permitted two extracts to be made from the manuscript. Here is one—The Lord's Prayer:

"Father of us a', blyin Aboont! Thy name be hallow! Lat Thy reign begin! Lat Thy will be done, both in Yirld and Heev'n! Gie us lika day oor needfu' feedin'. And forgie us a' oor ill-deeds, as we een fargae thae who did us ill; and lat us no be sifit; but save us frae the ill-Ane; for the crown is Thine ain; and the nicht and the glorie, for eivr and eivr. Amen."

The other is a passage well known to Bible readers, and those who may not be thoroughly familiar with the book can find pleasure in searching it out and making comparison with the English version in King James' translation. Here is the Scottish version, as it will appear in the forthcoming volume:

"And seein' the thrang o' folk, he gaed un' moun'tain, and whan he was sutted doon, his disciples gather't about.  
"And he open't his mouth, and instruct't them; and said:  
"Happy the spirits that are lown and cannie; for the kingdom o' heaven is waitin' for them!  
"Happy they that are makin' their mair; for they sal fin' comfort and peace!  
"Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirld; for the yirld sal be their ain haddin'!  
"Happy thae whase hunger and druth are a' for holiness; for they sal be stent'd!  
"Happy the pitifu'; for they sal win pitie theirsels!  
"Happy the pure heartit; for they sal dwell upon God!  
"Happy the makers-up o' strife; for

they sal be countit for bairns o' God!  
"Happy the ill-treatit ones for the sake o' God; for thesae hae the kingdom o' God!  
"Happy sal ye be when folk sal miscal' ye, and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again ye wrangouslie for my sake!  
"Joy ye, and be blyth' for yere meed is great in heev'n; for e'en sae did they till the prophets afore ye!  
"The saut o' the yirld are ye; but gin the saut hae tint its tang, hoo's it to be sauti? Is it no clean't and traucht to be clusten oot, and traucht' under folk's feet?  
"Ye are the world's licht. A toon briggit on a hilltap is aye seen.  
"Nor wad men licht a candle, and pit it neath a coo, but set it up, and it gies licht to a' the hoose.  
"Sae lat yere licht gang abrood among men; that seel yere gude works they may gie God glorie.  
"Think-na I am come to do awa' w' the law, ar the prophets; I've no come to do awa, but to bring to pass!  
"For truly say I tye, Till heven and yirld dwine awa, ae jot or ae titlle falts-na o' a' the law, till a' comes to pass!  
"Than, wha breaks ane o' the weest' commandments, and gars ithers sae do, he sal be ca'd ama' i' the kingdom o' heven; but wha sal keep them, and spread them abrood, he sal be ca'd heigh i' the kingdom o' heven.  
"For I say till ye Gie yere gudeeness gangna; yont the Scribes and Pharisees, ne'er sal ye win till the kingdom o' heven!  
"Ye ken hoo it was spok'n till the folk o' yore: 'Ye maunna kill; and whase kills is in danger o' the coort.'  
It may be added that the author, or translator from the English, is a Scotsman resident in Canada, Mr. Smith, a retired minister, and that he is now over eighty years of age. He acquired his extensive knowledge of Scottish dialect from books of the early part of the century.

## A LESSON IN CHINESE.

The subjoined rules for the pronunciation of Chinese names are given by an authority on the subject, quoted by the New York Evening Sun:

"There need be no serious difficulty in sounding the many Chinese names now appearing in the newspapers. For example, let us remember that the vowels in these names are uniformly those of the Italian or continental alphabet, namely: (1) always about as in a far; (2) as in the word machine; (3) as in either the o of song or how; and (4) always as the u of rule. (2) Also, it should be remembered, every syllable has an independent value and should be given that value in pronunciation. (3) As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secure as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without oral instruction. For example, under the first rule, one would say 'tah-ko'; for 'Taku, not take-you as one may frequently hear the word pronounced; lee-hoong-chang for Li Hung Chang, not lie-hung-chang; peh-kei for Peking, not peek-in; shang-hai-see for Shanghai, not shanghigh; teong-lee-yah-men for Tung Li Yamen, not taung lee yamen, and so on. Under the second rule Tien Tsin is pronounced teen tsein, according to the syllabic rule. General Nih's name is Nee-yeh. The Chinese coin tael is not tael, but tah-ae pronounced quickly. Yun-nan fu is yoon-nahn-fu, not yunan-fu. In like manner all words are pronounced with syllabic distinctness and with uniform vowel sound. Under the third rule the province name Szechuan is sounded, not zekuan, but nearly as zehchoahn, touching the choo very lightly. Nanking is pronounced nang-king, not nang-king; the initial l sound; Liau-tong peninsula is leahoo-tong, and the German possession Kiau Chau is Keeahoo chahoo. However, without multiplying examples, the reader of news from the much-troubled far East will find his way through the many difficult names he is to meet in his reading in the near future, with sufficient safety, if he will but observe the three simple rules here given for their correct pronunciation."

According to all appearances, Chinese proper names may, for some time to come, occupy a large portion of the foreign dispatches, and it must be of interest to the intelligent reader to have some rules for their true pronunciation.

The chief certainty about Admiral Seymour's Pekin relief expedition is that it did not relieve anything.

Russia is preparing to call out her reserve troops. Once out, they are not likely to be sent back without the experience of a serious trouble.

The country about Cape Nome, Alaska, may be cold enough, but a hot time is assured there soon over the wholesale claim-jumping that has been going on.

The Boers have fought another three days' battle, and retired. Lord Roberts' troops do not seem to be able to catch the Dutchmen in the retired state.

Stockmen are looking for a big drop in the prices of cattle and sheep next fall, owing to the prospect of a very heavy winter, following a hot summer that has made range feed scarce.

The Boer envoys sailed from New York on Thursday, without having come to the far West, as anticipated a few weeks ago. The sudden collapse of the Boer defense of the Transvaal doubtless was the moving factor in their early departure.

Ten thousand Ashantis against less than one-twentieth that number of British troops make heavy odds, and the result of the Dompasli fight in Ashanti land shows that the British soldier has lost none of his pluck in meeting a savage foe. The charge on the Ashanti stockade was splendidly made.

Where are the foreign ministers and guards, that were last heard from at Pekin on June 12—seventeen days ago? This question must be answered, and if China does not do it satisfactorily and quickly, without compulsion, then the information must be secured at the cost of international war. The Chinese man better hurry up, unless he is ready to wind up his national affairs.

The displeasure with Admiral Kempf is due to his failure as a descriptive writer. The gallant sailor should have realized the fact that as the government's representative he should have kept the government as well informed on the situation in China as he was himself. He cannot run successfully a censorship on the government, as he could on his inferiors and the public.

The Colorado State board of health insists on its quarantine against bubonic plague in San Francisco, and excludes Chinese and Japanese from that part of the country. Yet there has been no case of suspected plague for a long time; and the federal court has said there is no bubonic plague in the

Golden Gate metropolis. But what is a federal court anyway, in the eyes of some boards of health?

Lord Salisbury is being subjected to vigorous hostile criticism because of his alleged incompetent diplomacy in relation to the Chinese situation. By the way, those who look over Salisbury's diplomatic record for the past five years will find little to justify the charge of incompetency, and a great deal on which to base an assurance that he is not so much in the dark in his far eastern policy as those who are criticizing him.

The work of street sprinkling this year is the most extensive that has ever been done. The scheme recommended by the "News" of putting on the sprinklers at night, for streets where the traffic is comparatively light, has been a great boon to the public, both in the localities thus provided for, and others that would have been drawn upon in an effort to extend the day sprinkling farther than it could reach and be well done with the apparatus available. Now supply the carts through pipes from the canal, and there will be a great saving of City Creek and Parley's Creek water for culinary and lawn purposes.

Now the foreign ministers at Pekin are safe, and then they are not, is the story of the dispatches from China nowadays. In it all, however, there is a clear case of gross exaggeration as to the anti-foreign conduct of the Chinese government. Through the maze and mystery of conflicting reports, it is becoming clear that some power other than China has been fomenting the trouble, doubtless with a sinister motive. In this situation there is cause for gratification to Americans in the fact that the United States has maintained an independent vigorous policy, which has turned neither to the right nor the left out of the path of leaving China's affairs alone, and of caring for American interests involved.

## THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Los Angeles Express.

The proclamation by President McKinley offering amnesty to all Filipinos who at once lay down their arms and report to the American commander at Manila, cannot but have a beneficial effect in restoring peace in the islands. There are no exemptions from pardon except those who have violated the rules of war during active hostilities, and there is no reason why the islanders should not take advantage of the free-will gift. Even Aguinaldo himself is not exempted from the provisions of the proclamation, and it is more than probable that the wily chief, finding that while the United States government has millions for putting down rebellion, he has no money to support his rebellion, will at last realize that the United States means business; they understand that they have not the Spaniards to deal with, and they will probably accept the inevitable as gracefully as the may.

Chicago Record.

If the President had accompanied the amnesty proclamation that was issued yesterday with a definite statement of the purpose of the United States government toward the Philippine islands, and if the intent therein set forth had been fair and just to the people of the archipelago, it would have been reasonable to hope for a decided clearing of the atmosphere not only in the islands but at home. As matters now stand it will be highly gratifying if any considerable number of the hostile natives come in and surrender their arms, but that is a conclusion hardly to be expected.

New York Evening Post.

Amnesty for the Philippines who have rebelled is already a reality, and so that the proclamation may appear simultaneously with the Republican national platform. As the resolution on the Philippine question which was adopted by the Philadelphia yesterday represents a long backward from the position which the ardent Imperialists have occupied as to the character of our rule in those islands, so is the offer of amnesty to those who have been fighting our troops a very different policy from the program of relentless pursuit of rebels which was originally outlined. It is a good thing, however, that the administration has now done, and the issue of the proclamation is cause for congratulation.

Boston Transcript.

As all news coming from or through Filipino agencies is open to the suspicion of being colored to suit the exigencies of a waning cause, comment on these terms may be reserved until official confirmation or disclaimer is at hand. It may be observed, however, of the explosion of the friars that it is difficult to see how the United States can pledge itself to drive them from the islands without violating the treaty of peace with Spain.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The results of the amnesty proclamation issued in the Philippines by Gen. MacArthur by direction of President McKinley will be watched with interest. The time is none too happily chosen, since the rainy season is at hand, a time in which the Filipinos can more effectively resist the Americans, while the latter are seriously handicapped, a condition which the natives realize only too well. Moreover the proclamation offers little or no inducement to the insurgents to lay down their arms since they have known, or might have known, for the past two years, that they would be treated according to the law and customs of civilized nations, and no further assurance of immunity from punishment is contained in this latest proclamation.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Banker and the Bear; the Story of a Corner in Lard," is said to have had such demand, that in one week after its publication a second edition became necessary.

Bret Harte has just completed, for the Saturday Evening Post, a new series of literary caricatures. Other notable contributors are Conan Doyle and Kipling—Philadelphia.

"Folly Bridge," a short story by Kipling, is announced to appear in the Fourth of July number of Collier's Weekly. It has power, humor, compressed vitality—all the unique traits that have made Kipling the mouthpiece of the Anglo-Saxon race—New York.

"The Successful American for June is devoted largely to Pittsburg men who have helped to give that city fame. Among these are Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, and a number of others. The Press Biographical Co., Park Row, New York.

Cram's Magazine for June gives on its cover page a portrait of Collier's Weekly. It has power, humor, compressed vitality—all the unique traits that have made Kipling the mouthpiece of the Anglo-Saxon race—New York.

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